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# Chief of Defence Staff

## A historic reform in Higher Defence Organisation

आज पूरे विश्व में अलग-अलग स्तर पर सैन्य व्यवस्थाओं में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि अब हाथी-घोड़ों पर बैठकर लड़ाई नहीं जीती जाती। आधुनिक युद्ध में जल-थल-नभ यानी हमारी आर्मी, हमारी नेवी और एयरफोर्स को कॉर्डिनेटेड तरीके से ही आगे बढ़ना होता है।

वर्षों से देश में इस बात पर चर्चा हो रही थी कि तीनों सेनाओं में सिनर्जी बढ़ाने के लिए, कॉर्डिनेशन बढ़ाने के लिए चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ- CDS की नियुक्ति की जाए।

लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस पर चर्चा ही होती रही, फाइल एक टेबल से दूसरी टेबल तक घूमती रही, किसी ने निर्णय नहीं लिया।

सोच वही थी- क्या फायदा, चल ही रहा है न !!!

डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ मिलेट्री अफेयर्स का गठन, CDS के पद का गठन, CDS के पद पर नियुक्ति, ये काम भी हमारी ही सरकार ने किया है।

उसी युवा सोच के साथ जो कहती है कि अब टालो मत, अब फैसला लो।

- प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी

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Tweet
Narendra Modi
@narendramodi
On 15th August 2019, from the ramparts of the Red Fort, I announced that India will have a Chief of Defence Staff. This institution carries tremendous responsibility of modernizing our military forces. It would also reflect the hopes and aspirations of 1.3 billion Indians.
10:04 PM · Dec 31, 2019 · Twitter Web App

Chapter-1

# A wait too long

## Pending Recommendations Since 1999

The Kargil Review Committee, headed by Shri K Subrahmanyam in 1999 had recommended

comprehensive review of the National Security frame work for improved decision-making in defence matters.

The Committee also recommended that the mechanisms established between the Defence Ministry and the Service Headquarters and the interface between them, should be holistically studied and reorganised. Based on Shri K Subrahmanyam Committee Report, a Group of Ministers (GoM) in 2001 recommended creation of the post of the Chief of Defence Staff.

Chapter-2

# Lack of General Consensus

- Although the Group of Ministers recommended creation of the Chief of Defence Staff in 2001, no Government brought this significant reform in the country's Higher Defence Organisation.

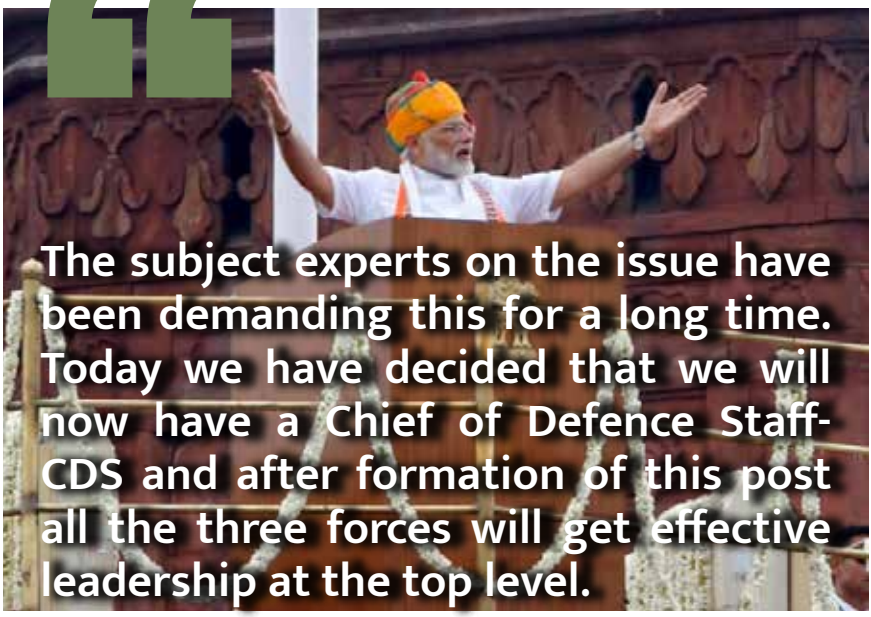
- There was a lack of Political Will to implement this important defence reform. It is only because of the strong determination and leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi that such a transformational initiative could be realised.

- It is pertinent to note that many major countries of the world have created the post of the Chief of Defence Staff to bring more Jointness and Integration in their Armed Forces. These include Italy, France, China, UK, USA, Canada and Japan. Despite these examples, no consensus could be reached within our country in this regard.

Chapter-3

# Reforms of the Century in the Indian Higher Defence Organisation

- **The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi announced the Government's intention to create the post of Chief of Defence Staff during his address to the Nation on 15th August 2019:**


The subject experts on the issue have been demanding this for a long time. Today we have decided that we will now have a Chief of Defence Staff- CDS and after formation of this post all the three forces will get effective leadership at the top level.

- The Cabinet Committee on Security on 24th December 2019 took the historic decision to create the post of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) to enhance the quality of Military Advice to Political Leadership through integration of Service inputs.
- This historic step aims to develop and foster expertise in defence matters for better and more informed decision making.
- The Chief of Defence Staff is the Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and acts as the Principal Military Adviser to Raksha Mantri on all tri-services matters so as to provide impartial advice to the political leadership.

Tweet

Narendra Modi
@narendramodi

As the first CDS takes charge, I pay homage to all those who have served and laid down their lives for our nation. I recall the valiant personnel who fought in Kargil, after which many discussions on reforming our military began, leading to today's historic development.

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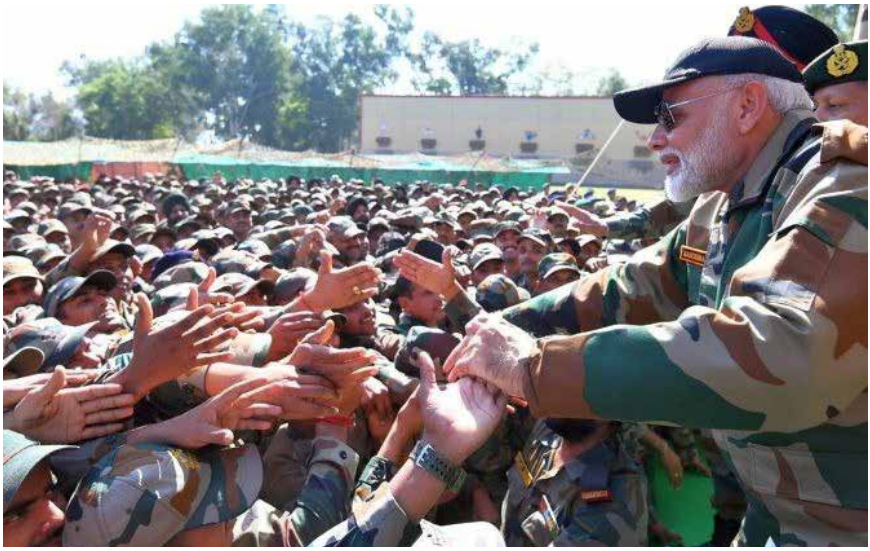
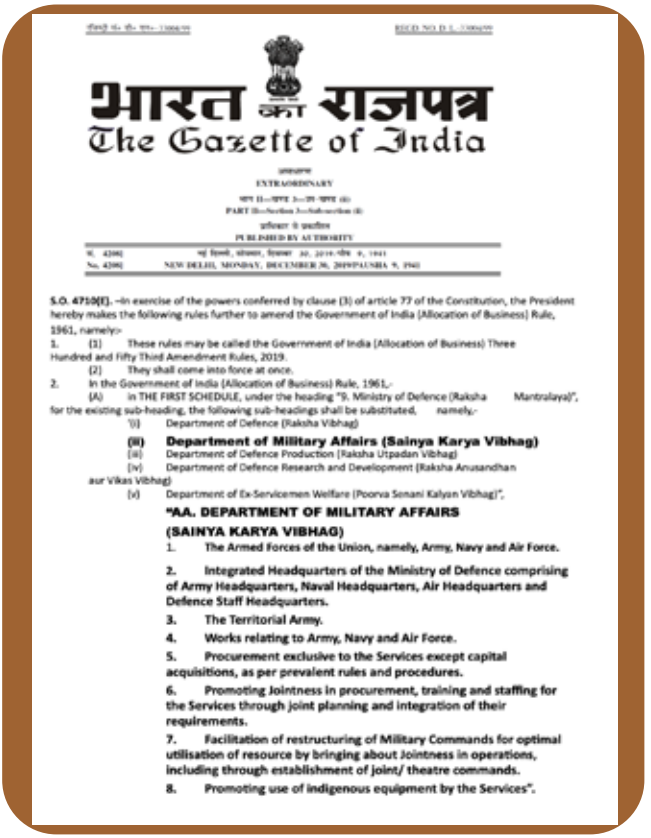


- The Cabinet Committee on Security, in its decision dated 24th December 2019, had also approved the creation of the Department of Military Affairs. The Department of Military Affairs was assigned specific tasks by notification of the Cabinet Secretariat issued on 30th December 2019. The overarching principle of this arrangement is that work related to Military Affairs is to be done only by the 'Department of Military Affairs', while the Department of Defence will deal with issues related to the defence of the Country, including defence policy. This positive change has been warmly welcomed by the Armed Forces, as well as the Strategic Community.



भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

NEW DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 2019/PAUSHA 9, 1941

S.O. 4710(E). –In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rule, 1961, namely:–

1. (1) These rules may be called the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Three Hundred and Fifty Third Amendment Rules, 2019.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. In the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rule, 1961,-

(A) in THE FIRST SCHEDULE, under the heading "9. Ministry of Defence (Raksha Mantralaya)", for the existing sub-heading, the following sub-headings shall be substituted, namely,-

'(i) Department of Defence (Raksha Vibhag)

**(ii) Department of Military Affairs (Sainya Karya Vibhag)**

(iii) Department of Defence Production (Raksha Utpadan Vibhag)

(iv) Department of Defence Research and Development (Raksha Anusandhan aur Vikas Vibhag)

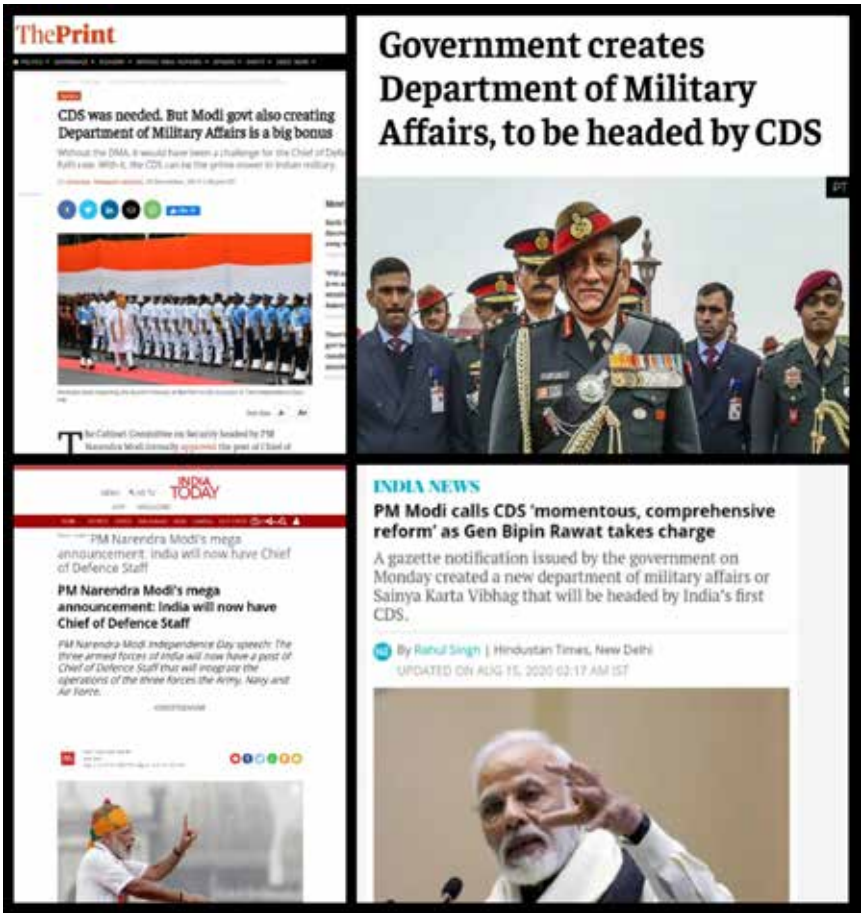
(v) Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare (Poorva Senani Kalyan Vibhag)".

**"AA. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS**

**(SAINYA KARYA VIBHAG)**

1. **The Armed Forces of the Union, namely, Army, Navy and Air Force.**
2. **Integrated Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence comprising of Army Headquarters, Naval Headquarters, Air Headquarters and Defence Staff Headquarters.**
3. **The Territorial Army.**
4. **Works relating to Army, Navy and Air Force.**
5. **Procurement exclusive to the Services except capital acquisitions, as per prevalent rules and procedures.**
6. **Promoting Jointness in procurement, training and staffing for the Services through joint planning and integration of their requirements.**
7. **Facilitation of restructuring of Military Commands for optimal utilisation of resource by bringing about Jointness in operations, including through establishment of joint/ theatre commands.**
8. **Promoting use of indigenous equipment by the Services".**

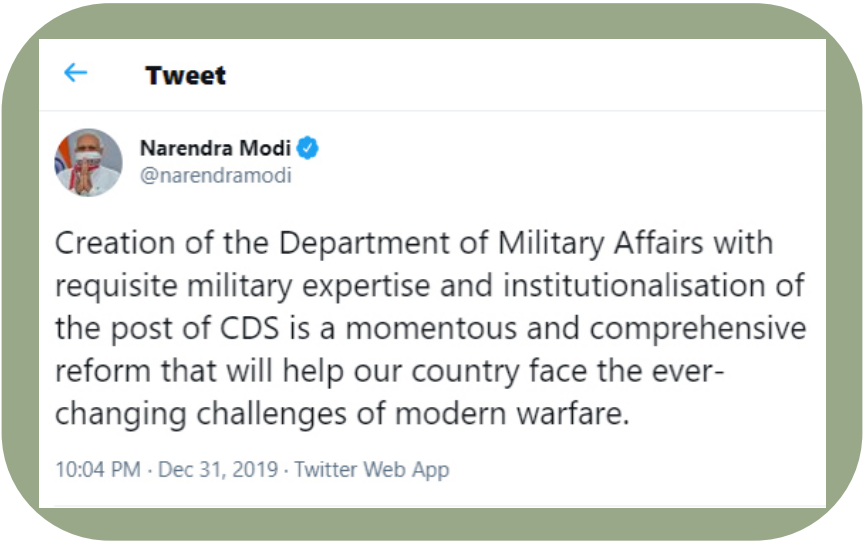
Former Chief of the Army Staff, General Bipin Rawat was appointed as the country's first Chief of Defence Staff on 31st December 2019.


ThePrint
CDS was needed. But Modi govt also creating Department of Military Affairs is a big bonus
Government creates Department of Military Affairs, to be headed by CDS
INDIA TODAY
PM Narendra Modi's mega announcement: India will now have Chief of Defence Staff
PM Narendra Modi's mega announcement: India will now have Chief of Defence Staff
INDIA NEWS
PM Modi calls CDS 'momentous, comprehensive reform' as Gen Bipin Rawat takes charge
A gazette notification issued by the government on Monday created a new department of military affairs or Sainya Karta Vibhag that will be headed by India's first CDS.

- The creation of the 'Department of Military Affairs' (DMA) in the Ministry of Defence and the appointment of the Chief of Defence Staff as the Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC) as well as the Secretary of the Department of Military Affairs, is the most significant and important reform in the Higher Defence

Organisation. For smooth transition, 159 personnel from the 'Department of Defence' were transferred to the newly created 'Department of Military Affairs'.

- In addition, to provide Subject Matter Expertise, Officers from the three Armed Forces have also been appointed at the Department of Military Affairs. These include one Additional Secretary, three Joint Secretaries and several Directors/ Deputy Secretaries.
- This balanced mix of Civil and Military officers enabled the 'Department of Military Affairs' and the 'Chief of Defence Staff', to commence functioning within just twenty days of Cabinet approval.


Tweet
Narendra Modi
@narendramodi
Creation of the Department of Military Affairs with requisite military expertise and institutionalisation of the post of CDS is a momentous and comprehensive reform that will help our country face the ever-changing challenges of modern warfare.
10:04 PM · Dec 31, 2019 · Twitter Web App

Chapter-4

# Benefits and Results of Transformation

- The Department of Military Affairs (DMA), by virtue of being a truly integrated department, will achieve better results at all levels through effective coordination between the Armed Forces and the Civil Services. This will help facilitate inter-service integration and better civilian-military coordination in the Nation's Higher Defence Organisation. It will also strengthen the process of Joint Planning, Operations and Procurement, thereby making Armed Forces more effective and efficient.
- Under this new Department, the Logistics structure is being fully revamped to make it more efficient. In this regard, three Joint Services Study Groups (JSSG) are developing common logistic policies for Services that will enhance all supply chain functions such as planning, procurement, inventory-maintenance, distribution, disposal and documentation. A pilot project based on the establishment of three Joint Logistic Nodes

(JLN) at Mumbai, Guwahati and Port Blair has already been rolled off.

- A concerted effort is being made to move forward from a Single Service approach to integrated planning and execution. Towards this, three Joint Doctrines have been formulated in the last one year, while four new joint doctrines namely Capstone, Space, Cyber and Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) are at an advanced stage.
- In order to enhance Combat Capability and balance defence expenditure, more than 270 logistic installations of the Indian Army have been closed or scaled down, resulting in substantial savings to the exchequer, besides increasing the "Teeth to Tail" ratio.
- A holistic review of the training methodology is also underway to modernise, integrate and rationalise training, as also to ensure optimal utilisation of infrastructure and resources.

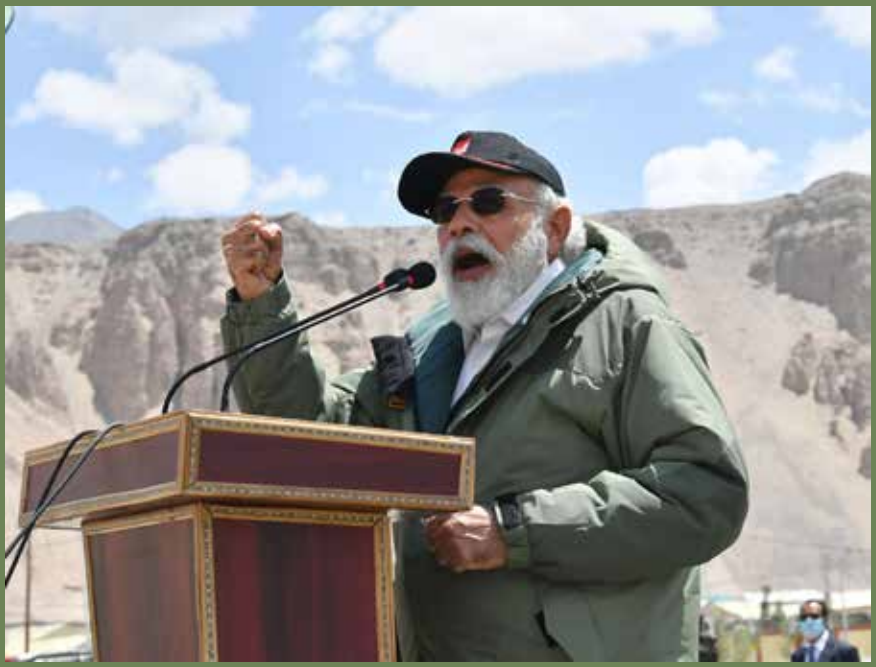
**The creation of a Department of Military Affairs (DMA), with a Chief of Defence Staff as its head, on a new year's day 2020, is the most significant development in the National Security Domain since Independence.**

**Admiral Arun Prakash (Retd)**
Former Chief of the Naval Staff

- Ten subjects have been fixed for conducting joint training among the three Services. Of these, joint training has already started in Five areas.
- Keeping in mind the goal of 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat', Department of Military Affairs released the First Positive Indigenisation List of 101 items in August 2020 and the Second Positive Indigenisation List comprising of 108 items on 31st May 21. These items will only be procured from indigenous industry. These lists include major Combat Platforms, advanced Weapon Systems, Armament and Ammunition. The Department will keep issuing new lists at regular intervals to foster building a robust defence industrial eco-system in the Country.
- The work of establishing Theatre/Joint Commands is also progressing swiftly. The Study Group reports have been analysed and Implementation Roadmap is under final deliberations.
- A 'Tri–Services Joint Working Group' has also been setup to study and work out the nuances of integrating Communication Networks between the Services.

- A review is being done to right size/reshape the units of the Indian Army.
- The CDS and DMA are striving to promote integration of the three Services through joint planning for best use of military capabilities. Military procedures are being worked out to integrate Defence Planning, Procurement and Operations. Some other measures are also being progressed to rationalise the utilisation of existing resources. Prominent among these are:-

- Bring about reforms in the functioning of the three Services aimed at augmenting combat capabilities by reducing wasteful expenditure.
- Promote use of indigenous equipment and usher self-reliance in the Defence Industrial Sector.
- Ensure optimal utilisation of Infrastructure and rationalise it through Jointness among the Services.
- Integrate and rationalise International Cooperation Plans of the Services in coordination with Ministry of External Affairs.
- Promote greater Jointness and Standardisation between the Services.
- Formulate Joint Promotion Policy for the Services.
- Promulgate Joint Staff Assignments for Career Progression and increase cross staffing.
- IV$^{th}$ Cadre review of the Armed Forces.
- Abolition of obsolete Rules and Acts.
- Review the terms of deployment of Territorial Army.



**“For long the country was debating the appointment of Chief of Defence Staff, but no decision could be taken. This decision is the symbol of the self-confidence of a new India”**

**Prime Minister Narendra Modi**

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Government of India